# Neg

### 1NC – Trade Promotion Authority

#### A. Congress will pass trade promotion authority for Obama now, despite partisanship on other issues.

Barfield 7/3/13 Claude Barfield is a Resident Scholar at AEI and a former consultant to the office of the US Trade Representative, July 3, 2013, “On trade, Republicans have Speaker Boehner’s back” http://www.aei-ideas.org/2013/07/on-trade-republicans-have-speaker-boehners-back/

John Boehner still has much to fear from the rambunctious younger cohorts of his Republican caucus: they may well ignore Lindsey Graham’s warning about a Republican “demographic death spiral” and torpedo any plausible immigration reform; and they may well balk at raising the debt ceiling in the fall. But on one issue — trade policy — the Speaker can rest easy: his Republican majority will stand almost completely united. This means within the next several months (assuming the Obama administration doesn’t overreach in attempting to placate its union and environmental group allies), the Speaker will be able to deliver a sizable Republican majority in favor of granting the president new trade promotion authority; and down the road in 2014, should the Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement be concluded, Boehner will also not face the embarrassment of scrambling for votes, as was the case recently with the agriculture bill.

#### B. Insert Specific Link.

#### C. Internal Link - Obama’s capital is critical to passing Trade promotion authority.

Politi, 5/20/13 James. Financial Times [London (UK)] 20 May 2013 Financial Times US economics and trade correspondent “US business keen to promote 'fast track' trade deals: Political debate” Proquest

A campaign has been launched to 'educate' legislators on the benefits involved, writes, James Politi The first big political clash is looming over the US's planned trade deals with the EU and eleven Pacific nations, as lawmakers debate whether to grant President Barack Obama sweeping authority to pass the pacts swiftly through Congress. Members and staff of the Senate finance committee and the House ways and means committee have been discussing a bill that would for the first time since 2007 provide so-called "fast track" status to trade agreements reached by the White House. Such legislation, also known as Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) , prevents lawmakers from delaying or amending trade deals, setting them on course for an up-and-down vote in both the House and the Senate within a defined time period. This would be a particularly important win for Mr Obama as he presses ahead with his aggressive second-term trade agenda, which just this year has included launching talks with the EU and accepting Japan's entry into the Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations. But securing TPA will not be easy - and the debate on Capitol Hill will be an early test of US political appetite for the EU-US and TPP deals themselves, as well as a sign of the popularity of Mr Obama's new push for trade liberalisation. One Senate aide familiar with the talks says staff and members have been meeting frequently on TPA recently and hope a bipartisan bill covering all trade deals "for as long as possible" can be introduced next month . "We haven't covered every single topic but we haven't come across too much that really divides us", the aide says. An aide to Max Baucus, chair of the Senate finance committee, says the talks have been "productive and cordial". But others are expecting a clash, as was the case when the last fast track bill was passed in the House with a very slim margin in 2002 under George W. Bush, allowing him to complete a slew of trade deals. US business groups which support "fast track" are preparing for a fight - and today will launch a new coalition to "educate" lawmakers and the US public about its benefits - most notably that it removes much of the uncertainty surrounding passage of trade deals through Congress. "We're gearing up for this," says Christopher Wenk, senior director of i nternational policy at the US Chamber of Commerce, the largest US business lobby group. "The reality is that there is a very ambitious trade agenda now taking shape but it will never be able to come to fruition if the president doesn't have this authority." David Thomas, vice-president of trade policy at the Business Roundtable , which represents the biggest US blue-chip companies, is another proponent. "It's not an end to itself but it's a tool to getting these trade deals done to support the US economy," he says. That view is shared by some on Capitol Hill. "I'm encouraged with the level of discussion that's going on", says Johnny Isakson of Georgia , the top Republican on the Senate finance trade subcommittee. "There are those who are more isolationists but there's a strong pro-trade element in both the House and the Senate and in the end they will prevail," he adds. But others, particularly members of Mr Obama's own Democratic party who are sceptical of further trade liberalisation, are likely to make demands that Republicans may find unpalatable, or that the White House worries would impose too many restrictions on its negotiators. Sherrod Brown, the Democratic senator from Ohio, says he has spoken to about half the members of the finance committee about the importance of attaching certain conditions to TPA to secure a "more balanced approach on trade", such as ways to protect the currency and workers. "We want to make sure that we practise trade according to our national interest, when in the past we've practised trade according to some economic textbook that is 20 years out of date," Mr Brown says. The big challenge in crafting TPA this year will be successfully reflecting the dramatic shift in the global economy since it was last passed in 2002. This means US lawmakers will have to decide how far they want to go in imposing "negotiating objectives" on Mr Obama with respect to the role of state-owned enterprises, cross-border data flows, intellectual property rights, and currency levels. "I would expect a lot of issues to get aired," says Scott Paul, president of the Alliance for American Manufacturing. "There is still general unhappiness with the administration's unwillingness to be aggressive with other countries on exchange rates," he says, which could affect the talks with Japan on the TPP. "It's going to take an extraordinary amount of political capital on the part of the administration to get this done. There are going to be a lot of battles," Mr Paul adds. Obama administration officials have so far said they are "ready to work" on TPA with Congress but have not presented their own legislation to jump-start the process, drawing criticism from Republicans who say it is a sign they are not fully committed to it. But others say the White House skittishness has been purely tactical - that officials simply want to wait for the most politically advantageous moment to step into the debate. The next clue on the administration's position is expected when Mike Froman, the nominee for US trade representative, appears before Congress for his confirmation hearing in the next few weeks. The more optimistic supporters of TPA in Washington argue that trade has actually bucked the trend of fierce political divisions and dysfunction in recent years, with the passage on a bipartisan basis of three trade agreements with Colombia, Panama and South Korea, as well as permanent normal trade relations with Russia. There also has not been a rush of opposition to the EU-US trade deal announcement, though TPP is more contentious especially after the announcement that Japan would accede.

#### D. – Impact Passing TPA is critical to the future viability of the WTO – which will collapse now.

Jeffrey Schott 6/14/13 Senior Fellow, Peterson Institute for International Economics Payoff from the World Trade Agenda

Peterson Institute for International Economics, Washington, DC

June 14, 2013 http://www.piie.com/publications/papers/transcript-20130614.pdf

Now, what are the prospects for Bali? Well, they’re not so good. Trade ministers are prone to accentuate the positive. But when APEC trade leaders met in Surabaya, Indonesia in April of this year, they admitted, and I need to quote this. This is what they said: “The negotiation as it stands now is not on course to lead to a successful outcome at the Ministerial Conference 9 in Bali.” And then even more ominously they said: “The continued viability of the WTO’s negotiating function is at serious risk.” So that’s what our trade leaders, our optimistic trade leaders are saying about the prospects for moving forward later this year in Bali. And it underscores the task that Terry and others have. And it has to be more than the business community, but as Fred said it has to be certainly pushed hard by the business community to just get the officials and the negotiators to recognize that there’s a lot at stake and a big window of opportunity to make progress, but a big cost if they don’t. Now, what are the reasons for the impasse? And this is something that goes beyond what we put in our study. It’s more of a postscript to our study to look at the task going forward. And there are a number of problems that beset the preparations for the Bali Ministerial. You can call them Bali aches if you like. Oh, yeah, I was wondering whether to say that, and obviously I shouldn’t have. The first is issue with linkages. These are tactical gambits that risk blocking agreement like similar moves blocked agreement on the overall DOHA agenda over the past 10 years. And the key problem going forward for Bali is linking what is called food security subsidies with the trade facilitation agreement. There are important issues with regard to food security. There are important issues with regard to agricultural subsidies. But they should not be used in a way that blocks the ability to get the big deliverable out of Bali. And negotiators are still tied up in knots on how to do that. The second problem regards imbalances. Each country has a different idea of what is a balanced accord. Now, the terminology is important. In the past, we talked in trade negotiations about reciprocity. Reciprocity is an ambiguous term, but it’s a lot clearer than talking about balanced because each country hastheir own idea of what balanced is and there’s no consistent standard to set it on. So the first imbalance derives from differences in how countries value the benefit of policy change, basically taking what’s going on now and changing what countries do in order to open up more opportunities from trade and investment and how they value the increase in policy predictability that comes when new obligations constrain the ability of governments to reverse liberalization and to add new protectionism. So those are important. How do you value those things? In fact, the appreciation of the value of those two aspects is sometimes not well understood. The second imbalance comes between the level of progress that is needed on market access across agriculture and manufacturing and services, and the progress on commitments to new rule-making obligations, which often also encompass reforms that result in improved market access. This is part of the problem with the duty-free, quota-free issue and the resistance to going to a 100 percent coverage of tariff lines in a number of countries. There needs to be progress both on the coverage of the tariff preferences for the least developed countries. But there also needs to be progress on the eligibility rules for qualifying for the preferential rates. I mean, there are some countries that provide a 100 percent duty-free, quota-free treatment for least developed countries, but those countries don’t get access to that market because the eligibility rules, the content requirements and the like, basically block them from access to those markets. So those two things have to be done. There has to be a greater liberalization of the eligibility requirements to make those LDC preferences meaningful. And third, there are leadership lapses. And this has been throughout the DOHA Round, so this is nothing new. The big players, developed and developing, need to put their chips on the table. For the U.S. and the EU, this means real constraints on farm supports and real new access for the exports of the least developed countries. These countries should be more responsive with regards to cuts of agricultural export subsidies—that’s one of our initiatives in our study. And indeed, there has been suggestions for 16 Bali that developing countries want the U.S. and Europe to commit to a 50 percent down payment on reductions of agricultural export subsidies, but that’s actually doable given the current climate of high commodity prices and should be acceptable if the deal included a snapback clause. But it seems to be resisted so far. And this is one area where the negotiators are being a bit too risk-averse. For China, it means dropping the charade that they are recently a ceded member to the WTO, and therefore, don’t have to do anymore. They need to do more. They need to commit to broader liberalization than other developing countries. And they have the ability to do that. For all the BRICs, it means advancing services negotiations as a means to unblock the negotiating impasse on agriculture and on NAMA. Now, this audience probably is focusing on, well, how the heck is the United States going to do in any of this. And it leads to the question of what about trade promotion authority. For the U.S., passage of new trade promotion authority would send a very positive signal that we were willing and able to make these commitments and follow through on them, and it should be done soon. And I was pleased that Mike Froman in these confirmation hearings gave the committee assurances that he would work closely with the Finance and Ways and Means Committee that are already doing preparatory work on new legislation. Now, soon in this context given legislative realities means that a bill should be either passed or at least well advanced before Bali. I think if there’s a clear sign that the Congress is moving forward and will enact trade promotion authority that this will make it easier for the U.S. negotiators to put together the type of deal that serves our broad interest and those of the trading system. But, passage of the farm bill could send exactly the opposite signal, at least the way it is being considered right now and if key Senate provisions are enacted. It’s interesting that legislators hardly take into consideration at all international trade negotiations when they put together a farm bill. And while they should deal with the concerns of their constituents, their constituents are operating in global markets. And it’s interesting that while there’s interesting cutting subsidies in the Congress, the subsidies that they’re considering cutting are the only ones that are actually legal under the WTO system. So they’re cutting the legal subsidies and proposing new subsidies that would, if not be illegal, would be actionable and considered trade distorting under the WTO. So this is a problem and for Bali, if Congress doesn’t act on the farm bill, that may be a positive thing. So in sum, I think what has come out of our study is that there are a lot of important things that should and can be done. A Bali deal is critical to rebuilding confidence in WTO negotiations. And simply put, officials need to demonstrate that WTO talks can produce results. That used to be why everyone went to Geneva during the GATT era. But there has been a great deal of skepticism in recent years that negotiators recognized the urgency of getting something done. And second, Bali needs to produce a solid down payment on a bigger WTO package that would be pulled together and accelerated negotiations post Bali.

#### E. Insert Trade impact of choice.

### Yes pass

#### There’s momentum for trade now in Congress despite partisanship – the only question is Obama’s political capital, its necessary to close a deal and pass TPA.

Robert Zoellick 6/14/13 eleventh president of the World Bank, US trade representative 2001-2005 Payoff from the World Trade Agenda Peterson Institute for International Economics, Washington, DC June 14, 2013 http://www.piie.com/publications/papers/transcript-20130614.pdf

So I’ll conclude by observing that I think the Obama administration also has a political opportunity on trade. A couple of weeks ago I was asked to talk to the republicans on the ways and means committee at their regular lunch and they were all busy with the IRS, I think was the current issue of the day, but as I talked about the trade liberalization agenda, you could just tell people from small business, other backgrounds, they got energized. They weren’t focused yet, because frankly the administration hasn’t focused their attention. I mean Dave Camp, Max [Inaudible 00:26:39.1] have also talked to they want to move TPA. Well, Carl and I would’ve liked an environment where the chairman of the key ways and means and finance committees came up and said to the administration, “Please, we want to move forward, trade promotion authority.” This is an opportunity to flush out some of the issues, build support, get the business community to recognize that this isn’t just talk, that there’s some reality behind,so in an environment where it’s a little hard to get republicans and democrats to work together, this is a chance to create some momentum. If immigration gets done, and I hope it will, another big structural change, this could be a nice sort of follow up effort and I think it’s wonderful the president’s appointed or nominated Mike Froman. He certainly knows the issues. He’s close to the president. He’s certainly a smart guy. The challenge frankly for him, and this is what we’re going to have to see, is whether he and the college administration have the political will to decide and to close. I’ve been through a lot of these. There’s a lot of talk out there. A lot about you can have this concept, that concept. I like concepts and strategies too, but in this area, you eventually have to close. And within the government, much less within the larger country and working with the congress, believe you me, there’s always somebody who wants something else or feels you couldn’t do this. So that interest that Mike will have to drive about having the willpower to close will be critical.

#### Strong GOP support, even from the tea party means that TPA will pass now.

Barfield 7/3/13 Claude Barfield is a Resident Scholar at AEI and a former consultant to the office of the US Trade Representative, July 3, 2013, “On trade, Republicans have Speaker Boehner’s back” http://www.aei-ideas.org/2013/07/on-trade-republicans-have-speaker-boehners-back/

The point is that on trade, unlike other major legislative issues, the Tea Party and the Chamber of Commerce wings of the Republican Party are in agreement. After the 2010 midterm elections, many trade experts and some in the press predicted that the alleged insularity and isolationism of new House Tea Party-backed members would lead to major change in Republican trade policy. Not so: it turned out that the Tea Party Republicans viewed removing barriers to trade and investment as an extension of their goal of downsizing government and freeing up the economy from onerous government regulations. Thus, in March 2011, 65 Republican freshmen (more than three-quarters of the class) signed a letter calling on the Obama administration to send up, and Congress to pass, the then-pending free trade agreements with Korea, Colombia, and Panama. This stance has now been duplicated by the 2012 House Republican freshmen. On June 27, all but one of this new class (35) signed a letter to USTR Michael Froman pledging to work with him and the president to pass TPA and to move forward on a “free and fair trade” agenda. Yes, I know for us purists adding “fair” to “free trade” can cause heartburn: it is often a copout for protectionists. But hey, from the record thus far, it is “fair” to give these newer House Republicans, Tea Party-backed or not, the benefit of the doubt. So it looks as if on trade Speaker Boehner can still count on solid backing.

#### TPA will pass now, TPP negotiations create momentum.

Inside U.S. Trade July 5, 2013 Short Of Completing TPP This Year, Countries Could Seek 'Early Harvest' Lexis

TPP countries are roughly halfway toward substantially concluding the text, judging by the Malaysian government's public assessment last month that 14 of the 29 chapters have been substantially closed. At the same time, the Malaysian government stressed that sensitive issues remain in these 14 chapters that will have to be taken up at a later stage of the negotiations (Inside U.S. Trade, June 28). An "early harvest" announcement could serve as a political signal that the negotiations are not adrift and could be one way to put pressure on Japan not to hold up the negotiations, according to observers. It could also be used as a way to inject some urgency into a possible congressional debate about renewing fast-track negotiating authority, also known as Trade Promotion Authority (TPA), one observer said. This source noted that some members of Congress are reluctant to support TPA legislation because it does not entail concrete economic benefits like an actual trade agreement. But a TPP text that could be portrayed as an agreement in principle by supporters could be used as an argument to persuade skeptical members of Congress that they need to support a fast-track bill in order to allow the Obama administration to complete the deal, this source said.

#### Congress is ready to pass – they know that they have to

Palmer 5/22 (Doug Palmer,(Trade Correspondent at Thomson Reuters Past Reporter at Knight-Ridder Financial News Education University of Missouri-Kansas City) May 22, 2013 “Amid rancor, a chance for U.S. action on trade bill” <http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2013-05-22/news/sns-rt-us-usa-congress-tradebre94l0u7-20130522_1_trade-bill-trade-deals-trade-promotion-authority>)

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Major trade legislation appears increasingly likely to clear Congress this year despite an intensely partisan atmosphere made worse by scandals plaguing President Barack Obama's administration. Business groups are preparing to push for the bill, which would give the White House enhanced ability to negotiate trade deals and set out U.S. negotiating goals on issues ranging from cross-border electronic data flows to global supply chains and potentially even foreign currency practices. "I really think Congress is about ready to do something on trade," said Scott Miller, a trade policy specialist at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, referring to a bill known as trade promotion authority, or TPA. Bill Reinsch, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, which represents major exporters like Boeing and Caterpillar, said he was optimistic that Congress could pass a bipartisan TPA bill by the end of the year. "They all know they have to do it. You can't be a modern country in today's trading system and not have authority to negotiate these things," Reinsch said. Bipartisan legislation could emerge soon from talks between the top Democrats and Republicans on the Senate Finance Committee and the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, which have jurisdiction over trade laws. The action is driven by White House efforts to strike major trade deals with 11 other countries in the Asia-Pacific region and the 27 nations of the European Union. The legislation would allow Obama to submit trade agreements to Congress for straight up-or-down votes without amendments, giving other countries the assurance that any deal they reach with the United States will not be changed by the House or Senate.

#### Will pass by the end of the year.

Inside U.S. Trade 5/24/13 Business Groups Form New Coalition Aimed At Securing Renewal Of TPA Lexis

The coalition cites the administration's ambitious negotiating agenda -- including the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) talks and the upcoming Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) negotiations -- as the impetus for enacting TPA renewal legislation this year. "Since TPA and its negotiating objectives were written more than a decade ago, many new issues and challenges to doing business in the global marketplace have emerged," the coalition wrote on its website. "By reenacting TPA with updated negotiating objectives, Congress can help strategically address such issues across the range of U.S. trade negotiations being pursued." A business source this week said the coalition envisions "a realistic window" to pass TPA sometime late this year and that the movement on TPP and launch of TTIP negotiations can serve as the impetus for that. "I think there are enough negotiations in the legislative pipeline that when members see how these agreements are progressing, the interest in having TPA will be all the greater," this business source said. Following the launch of the website this week the coalition will next focus on state-by-state outreach, focusing on lawmakers and industries.

#### TPA will pass with bipartisan fast-tracking

Donohue 3/22 (Bill Donahue, A journalist since 1987 publications ranging from The Atlantic and The New Yorker to Wired, Runner’s World, and The Washington Post Magazine “Are We There Yet?,” won the gold medal in the Adventure Travel division of the 2012 Lowell Thomas Awards. Two other pieces of his have been nominated for a National Magazine Award. 3/22/13

http://www.law360.com/articles/426595/hatch-calls-for-ip-trade-czar-prods-obama-on-fast-track)

“TPA could have been done a long time ago,” he added. “We can’t afford to waste any more time.”¶ Like the White House has done on previous occasions, Marantis indicated that the administration wants the authority but didn't specify an exact time frame for when it would formally petition Congress for it. Republican lawmakers, who have been leading the charge for TPA, generally favor the power because it indicates an executive focus on free-trade deals.¶ But momentum for fast-tracking is at least partially bipartisan at this point. Sen. Max Baucus, D-Mont., the committee's chairman, also stressed during the hearing that the administration would need the authority to successfully negotiate the trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic deals.¶ “The need for [TPA] is clear,” Baucus said. “TPA is a key negotiating tool and will help bring these trade agreements to a successful conclusion. … Working together, we will pass this important trade legislation.”

#### TPA will pass.

Jacqui Fatka 3/20 “USTR voices support for Trade Promotion Authority”, http://feedstuffs.com/story-ustr-voices-support-trade-promotion-authority-45-96288

In one of his first responsibilities as the acting U.S. Trade Representative, Demetrios Marantis testified before the Senate Finance Committee March 19 voicing support for working on reinstituting Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) and on the President's trade agenda.¶ Marantis assumed the post from Ambassador Ron Kirk March 15 who is departing after four years in the Obama Administration. Marantis, who previously served as a staffer at the Senate Finance Committee, has been at USTR since 2009 and responsible for U.S. trade negotiations and enforcement in Asia and Africa, including the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and congressional passage of the U.S.-Korea trade agreement which celebrated its one-year anniversary March 15.¶ In his opening statement, Marantis said USTR in support of market-opening efforts, the agency looks "forward to beginning work with you on Trade Promotion Authority." TPA is the authority Congress grants to the President to enter into certain reciprocal trade agreements, and to have their implementing bills considered under expedited legislative procedures, provided the President observes certain statutory obligations. ¶ TPP expired in 2007 and has stalled new trade agreements sought by the United States. Sen. Chuck Grassley, (R., Iowa), a senior member of the committee, said the statement from Marantis "is the most definitive statement" he's heard from the Administration on the need to renew TPA.¶ "The Senate majority should heed the call and move to reinstate Trade Promotion Authority as soon as possible," Grassley said.¶ Sen. Orrin Hatch (R., Utah) said in testimony "TPA could have been done a long time ago" and he criticized Kirk for not taking steps to engage Congress on reinstating TPA despite Kirk testifying before the committee saying he would.¶ Committee chairman Sen. Max Baucus (D., Mont.) said given the ambitious trade agenda including the TPP and Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership in Europe the need for TPA is clear.¶ "TPA is a key negotiating tool and will help bring these trade agreements to a successful conclusion," he said, adding that it's been more than a decade since the last TPA was renewed. Since then exports have more than doubled, which means a new TPA should reflect new realities that come with economic priorities and challenges. ¶ "I’m pleased that the Administration has indicated its interest in working with Congress to get TPA done. Working together, we will pass this important trade legislation," Baucus said.

### Spending I/L Spillover

#### Even if budgets and TPA aren’t actually related, they will be linked politically.

Inside U.S. Trade 6/21/13 June 21, 2013 Freshmen House Dems Express Opposition To TPA Bill, Staff Efforts Slow, Lexis

In a related development, congressional staff working on developing legislation that would renew the 2002 fast-track bill over the past few weeks have made clear that their efforts are slowing down. This raises the prospect that a bill may not emerge until after the August recess, sources said. The slowdown is partially due to the fact that staff has done "pretty well" on non-controversial negotiating objectives, but faces more difficulties on controversial issues, sources said. There seems to be disagreement among staff how much to update the negotiating objectives of a 2002 fast-track law, which is now expired. Controversial issues also include how to deal with the May 10, 2007, obligations on labor, environment and drug patents as well as how to address currency issues, state-owned enterprises and indigenous innovation, they said. One congressional aide also said that the procedures by which the administration has to consult with Congress is also a point of contention. The longer it takes to develop the bill, the harder it may be to move. In the fall, Congress will likely be preoccupied with extending the debt ceiling and reducing the budget deficit. The two are not formally linked but congressional Republicans will almost certainly link them politically.

### Now key

#### Passing TPA soon is critical – later in the Fall congress will be preoccupied.

Inside U.S. Trade 6/21/13 June 21, 2013 Freshmen House Dems Express Opposition To TPA Bill, Staff Efforts Slow, Lexis

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#### Passing TPA this year is key.

Inside U.S. Trade 5/24/13 Business Groups Form New Coalition Aimed At Securing Renewal Of TPA Lexis

The coalition cites the administration's ambitious negotiating agenda -- including the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) talks and the upcoming Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) negotiations -- as the impetus for enacting TPA renewal legislation this year. "Since TPA and its negotiating objectives were written more than a decade ago, many new issues and challenges to doing business in the global marketplace have emerged," the coalition wrote on its website. "By reenacting TPA with updated negotiating objectives, Congress can help strategically address such issues across the range of U.S. trade negotiations being pursued." A business source this week said the coalition envisions "a realistic window" to pass TPA sometime late this year and that the movement on TPP and launch of TTIP negotiations can serve as the impetus for that. "I think there are enough negotiations in the legislative pipeline that when members see how these agreements are progressing, the interest in having TPA will be all the greater," this business source said. Following the launch of the website this week the coalition will next focus on state-by-state outreach, focusing on lawmakers and industries.

### Political Capital Key

#### Obama’s leadership with congress is critical to passing TPA.

Inside U.S. Trade 6/21/13 June 21, 2013 Freshmen House Dems Express Opposition To TPA Bill, Staff Efforts Slow, Lexis

Finance Committee Ranking Member Orrin Hatch (R-UT) also stressed the need for White House engagement on fast-track in a June 17 press release praising the launch of trade talks between the U.S. and the EU. "While I am pleased the President is formally launching negotiations today, it ultimately won't matter unless these negotiations can be concluded and enacted into law," Hatch argued. "That is why it is imperative that the President show some real leadership on trade and begin working with Congress in earnest to renew Trade Promotion Authority (TPA). Without TPA, it is very hard to see how we can negotiate a strong trade agreement with Europe, and with the Pacific Rim nations through the Trans-Pacific Partnership." In response to the announcement on the launch of the U.S.-EU trade agreement, Ways and Means Chairman Dave Camp (R-MI) issued a strong statement of support, and linked the ability of U.S. negotiators to get a good deal to renewing fast-track negotiating authority. In a June 17 press release with Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee Chairman Devin Nunes (R-CA), he noted the importance of removing tariff, non-tariff and regulatory barriers to U.S. exports and investment. "Tackling these barriers requires clear and effective negotiating objectives, and therefore I welcome the President's request for Trade Promotion Authority," Camp said. "Developing bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority is a vital and necessary tool to ensuring the success of these negotiations."

#### Tough fight – key to trade leadership.

Financial Times 6/21/13 Congress and trade; Confirming Mike Froman as US trade chief is good start 21 June 2013 Financial Times Factiva

The US Senate did what was expected on Wednesday in confirming Michael Froman as the next US trade representative . With only four senators against and 93 in favour, it was unusually smooth by Capitol Hill's standards. And rightly so. As a veteran of the Obama and Clinton administrations, Mr Froman is well known to counterparts and has the ear of the Oval Office. And for the first time in years, Washington is pursuing a big trade agenda in the Asia Pacific and across the Atlantic. It will be a far tougher battle to convince Congress to pass fast-track negotiating authority - an essential tool since Congress guarantees an "up or down" vote on any deal. Passing it should be a priority. Having so strongly endorsed Mr Froman, it would be a travesty were Congress to send him half-naked into negotiations. The strongest objections to renewing fast-track, which elapsed in 2007, come from the left of the Democratic party. In opposing Mr Froman for the job, Elizabeth Warren, the Massachusetts senator, called for the declassification of documents from any US trade talks, including those in the TransPacific Partnership (TPP), which are gathering pace, and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), which are about to start. She also blamed globalisation and the impact of trade deals, such as Nafta, for the hollowing out of the US middle class. On both counts, Ms Warren is misguided. Transparency is usually a good thing. But it is impossible to negotiate well under the klieg lights. Confidentiality builds trust. By linking secretive trade negotiations to the recent scandal over the National Security Agency , Ms Warren is implicitly signalling she will play hardball on "trade promotion authority". Given the Senate's filibuster rule, a small group of opponents could effectively kill it. Equally serious is the tendency to blame trade for the woes of the US middle classes. American median income has fallen sharply over the past 12 years. But the US decline is much sharper than that experienced by more trade-penetrated economies in Europe and Asia. Democrats are right to worry about the health of the US labour market. But they should not scapegoat trade for a problem with multiple causes, including widening US income inequality and an education system that is turning out too many with outdated skills. Democrats need to shake off this habit of blaming globalisation for the challenges facing the US middle class. And Mr Obama needs to be far more vocal in its defence.

### Tough Fight

#### It’ll be a tough fight.

Harar 7/4/13 The Business Times Singapore leon hadar; Washington Correspondent July 4, 2013 Thursday TPP opponents in US gain momentum; The Tea-Party contingency among GOP lawmakers in House may spell trouble for Obama's trade liberalisation agenda Lexis

In order to start getting things moving on Capitol Hill, Mr Obama would need to have this same lawmakers grant him the so-called Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) aka "fast-track". Under "fast-track", Congress agrees to give up some of its authority to conclude trade agreements and allows the president to be the chief player in the process. Hence, lawmakers hold a straight up or down vote on a trade agreement the president concludes and are not allowed to offer amendments. That basically ensures that Congress has to approve or reject the trade deal that the White House negotiates with another government and makes it impossible for the lawmakers to make any changes in the final agreement. But there is a catch. The TPA legislation provides for a framework under which the president negotiates an agreement. And the proponents of "fair trade" have insisted that they would not support granting the president a TPA unless he agrees to press for such goals as labour and environmental rules as well as commitments to help retrain workers whose jobs are lost as a result of free-trade deals, while Republican free traders tend to oppose including such requirements in the TPA. The Senate and the House of Representatives are scheduled to debate TPA legislation this month, and there are already some signs that "fair trade" proponents are not in a rush to support it. Even in the Senate where a large number of Republicans and Democrats are in favour of granting Mr Obama a "fast-track" authority, two leading Democrats, Senator Sherrod Brown of Ohio and Senator Elizabeth Warren of Massachusetts, have expressed reservations about the president's trade agenda, and especially about the negotiations over the TPP.

### A2: Not on Agenda

#### TPA will come up in the next few months.

Europolitics Environment 6/28 (English) June 28, 2013 TRANSATLANTIC TRADE AND INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP : EU, US LEADERS KICK OFF FREE TRADE PACT TALKS Lexis

The system for doing trade deals differs significantly between the EU and the US. Thus, while the European Parliament has already weighed in on the TTIP in a non-binding resolution and EU member states have played a pivotal role in setting the Commission's negotiating mandate, at this point the US Congress has given the US administration a free rein. But that will change in the coming months as House Ways and Means Committee Chair Dave Camp (Republican, Michigan) has made clear. Camp, who heads the leading full committee in the House responsible for trade policy, noted that Obama would have to obtain, in a bipartisan way, Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) from Congress. That is the mechanism that will let Obama send the TTIP to Capitol Hill for a single yea' or nay' vote, rather than letting lawmakers vote on individual articles. When Obama seeks TPA, Congress will spell out in detail what it wants in return for granting him this.

### Obama Push

#### **Obama pushing for TPA soon.**

IBEC 7/5/13 The Irish Business and Employers Confederation “Renewal of the Trade Promotion Authority is still awaited” IBEC Quarterly US monitor https://www.ibec.ie/IBEC/Publications.nsf/vPages/US\_Quarterly\_Monitor~us-quarterly-monitor---july-2013-05-07-2013/$File/IBEC%20US%20Quarterly%20Monitor%20Jul%202013.pdf

Efforts to advance the trade agenda in the U.S. Congress continue to move in fits and starts, with little apparent progress being reported on major items in the last few weeks. A renewal of trade promotion authority to expedite a raft of new and ongoing trade negotiations is still somewhere on the horizon, as is a wide-ranging customs reauthorization bill. The last congressional grant of Trade Promotion Authority (TPA), also known as fast track, which allows the president to submit trade agreements to Congress for a straight up-ordown vote, expired in 2007. However, with several multilateral negotiations underway or set to begin in the near future, the White House, Congress and the trade community are preparing to advance TPA legislation this year.

#### Obama’s new trade representative confirms Obama pushing TPA.

Reuters 6/22/13 New US Trade Chief Focused On India, Striking Deals Reuters 971 words 22 June 2013 06:05 PM Business World Factiva

When asked if the pact would make it easier for US farmers to sell genetically modified crops in Europe, Froman said: "We think the prospect of a broad and comprehensive agreement gives us our best opportunity for achieving something that has eluded us before." He repeated his intention to work with lawmakers to pass a "trade promotion authority" bill, which would allow the White House to submit trade agreements to Congress for an up-or-down vote without amendments. Many lawmakers want the bill to include a provision requiring the administration to negotiate rules against currency manipulation in trade pacts. Asked about that, Froman said that was an issue that needed to be worked out during discussions.

#### Obama is seeking TPA, their ev is out of date.

Wall Street Journal 6/6/13 Obama Trade Rep Pick Faces Little Senate Heat Factiva

Mr. Froman also said he would work to renew the president's so-called trade promotion authority, which expired in 2007, something committee leaders from both parties also backed on Thursday. Trade promotion authority, which has also been called "fast track," allows the administration to clinch trade deals with other countries that are subject only to an up-or-down vote in Congress and can't be amended by lawmakers. The tool improves the chances of concluding complicated negotiations without facing isolated objections by members to Congress, but it also reduces lawmakers influence in trade deals. Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, the top Republican on the committee, blamed Senate Democrats for delaying the renewal of the authority, but committee Chairman Max Baucus (D., Mont.) said Thursday he would support legislation to renew the authority. Mr. Obama has faced criticism for not actively pursuing trade promotion authority, but Mr. Froman confirmed that the president is indeed seeking its renewal.

#### TPA push coming soon – but will be limited

Riley 7/12 (Bryan Riley July 12, 2013 Bryan Riley is a full-time advocate for free trade through his research and writing for The Heritage Foundation. He brings years of experience in trade and economic issues to his role as Jay Van Andel senior analyst in trade policy. Trade Promotion Authority Should Mean Authority to Promote Trade—Period http://blog.heritage.org/2013/07/12/trade-promotion-authority-should-mean-authority-to-promote-trade-period/)

There’s a good chance Congress will consider legislation this summer to extend trade promotion authority (TPA) to President Obama. If it does, lawmakers should pay especially close attention to the wording of the bill. TPA is the legislative vehicle that allows the President to negotiate with other countries on beneficial trade agreements. The purpose of trade promotion authority is, obviously, to promote trade. If properly designed, TPA is an effective way to expand trade and economic freedom. However, a poorly worded TPA bill could allow implementing legislation for future trade agreements to be used for other purposes. For example, under the last extension of TPA, Congress agreed to consider legislation that implemented trade agreements negotiated by the President on an up-or-down vote. This implementing legislation could include changes in laws that were “necessary or appropriate to implement such trade agreement or agreements, either repealing or amending existing laws or providing new statutory authority.” When the South Korea–U.S. free trade agreement (KORUS) came up for a vote two years ago, the Obama Administration used this language as justification to try to attach Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)—which provides federal aid to those supposedly hurt by trade—to the implementing legislation for KORUS. At the time, TAA supporters argued that such assistance was “necessary and appropriate.” Trade expert Phil Levy observed at the time that TPA “was hard to come by even in the best of circumstances. What chance would it have now, if it is interpreted as giving any White House the right to attach controversial and unrelated spending measures in a protected way?” This is exactly why it is important to clarify how TPA works. Every U.S. President should have the authority to negotiate beneficial trade agreements. However, TPA was never intended to be a blank check. Congress should make it clear that future trade agreements submitted for implementation under TPA cannot be hijacked as a vehicle on which to attach extraneous provisions.

#### TPA push coming – relevant House and Senate committee chairs want to push

Needham 1/24 (Staff writer for the hill, “Business leaders, lawmakers press for trade promotion authority” <http://thehill.com/blogs/on-the-money/1005-trade/279189-business-leaders-lawmakers-press-for-trade-promotion-authority>)

Facing an ambitious trade agenda, lawmakers and businesses leaders are once again pressing Congress to renew trade promotion authority before the end of the year. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and several senators on Thursday said talks must get started to restore the White House's authority to negotiate free-trade agreements so Congress can pass them quickly. While President Obama hasn't yet asked for the fast-track authority, "we want to move forward and it's time to engage the business community and Congress," Myron Brilliant, senior vice president of international affairs at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, told reporters on Thursday. "There are high expectations in the business community and we're highly motivated," Brilliant said. In the past couple of years, Republicans and business groups have led the charge to renew the authority but have been unable to advance any legislation. Fast-track expired in 2007. Consultations on a proposal should begin well before negotiators reach an agreement on a pending Asia-Pacific trade deal because it would give the president more room to negotiate that an other possible trade deals, Brilliant said. "We don't want to wait 10 months until we start talking," he said. Chamber officials, which are already talking with Congress and the White House, would only say that any renewal must be a broader, multiyear bill, but they declined to provide details on the scope of legislation, saying it is premature to provide specifics that will be worked out during the discussions. "We are making it a priority to engage stakeholders," Brilliant said. John Murphy, vice president of international affairs at the Chamber, said consideration of fast-track authority presents an opportunity to debate long-standing problems with trade. Chamber officials said trade initiatives are stacking up, including the completion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) trade agreement, which is expected to happen sometime this year, along with the start of talks with 20 trading partners to expand the U.S. services sector, such as banking, express delivery, information technology, insurance and telecommunications. They also were further encouraged about renewing the policy after the chairmen of the House and Senate committees that oversee trade vowed to make a bill's passage a top priority this year. House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dave Camp (R-Mich.) and Senate Finance Chairman Max Baucus (D-Mont.) have each said they want to get a bill done. Nearly a year ago, U.S. Trade Representative Ron Kirk, who is departing the agency at the end of next month, told the House Ways and Means Committee that the Obama administration would ask Congress to renew trade promotion authority. About the same time, Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) said he wanted a vote on fast-track authority by the Memorial Day recess. But neither happened.

### Bipart Key

#### Obama’s push and sustained compromise key – solves growth

US Official News 3/25 (“Washington: Testimony by Acting U.S. Trade Representative Demetrios Marantis Before the Senate Finance Committee on the President’s Trade Agenda”, lexis, CMR)

“President Obama’s trade agenda for 2013 calls for continued progress and bold steps. It will support greater economic growth and jobs for more Americans. And bipartisan cooperation between Congress and the Administration will remain critical to its success. Together, we can secure job-supporting opportunities for U.S. farmers, ranchers, businesses, workers, manufacturers, and service providers. So in 2013, the Administration will continue to consult closely with you on U.S. trade negotiating objectives and on holding our trading partners accountable for their commitments.¶ “USTR’s current work builds on many efforts that became successful with your guidance and help. We are intensifying Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations to secure a next-generation, high-standard trade agreement in the world’s fastest growing region. As President Obama announced in his State of the Union address, we are preparing to begin negotiations to further strengthen the world’s largest trade relationship through a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership with the European Union. In Geneva, we will soon begin negotiations regarding global trade in services, a sector where U.S. providers are highly competitive. At the World Trade Organization (WTO), we are advancing promising pathways for trade liberalization. These include trade facilitation and expansion of the Information Technology Agreement.¶ “And, in support of our market-opening efforts, we look forward to beginning work with you on Trade Promotion Authority. This year, we will seek to improve the effectiveness of U.S. trade preference programs and to ensure that U.S. businesses and workers benefit fully from the commitments of new WTO partners. And we will address the expiration of Trade Adjustment Assistance this year, keeping our own commitment to Americans in trade-impacted industries, and connecting them and other displaced workers with employment services.¶ “Your support for President Obama’s focus on trade enforcement is already ensuring that more Americans reap all the benefits of U.S. trade agreements at the WTO and around the world. In conjunction with USTR’s Office of General Counsel, the Interagency Trade Enforcement Center (ITEC) will continue to play a critical role in trade enforcement efforts. Since its inception, ITEC has already helped to advance multiple enforcement actions and investigations.

### Protectionism Internal Link

#### Protectionist backlash kills Obama’s ability to pass TPA.

Harar 7/4/13 The Business Times Singapore leon hadar; Washington Correspondent July 4, 2013 Thursday TPP opponents in US gain momentum; The Tea-Party contingency among GOP lawmakers in House may spell trouble for Obama's trade liberalisation agenda Lexis

Thus, Mr Obama refraining from pressing for any major trade initiatives during his first months in office made political sense. Against the backdrop of the Great Recession and rising unemployment, many Americans expressed anxiety over the perceived threat of economic competition from China and other emerging markets and over the costs of the globalisation project in general. To Mr Obama's credit, he did resist the political pressure, reflecting those anti-globalisation public sentiments, to place the trade liberalisation agenda on the policy backburner. Instead, recognising that the protectionist agenda would only retard the American and global economic recoveries, he submitted free-trade agreements negotiated by the Bush administration with South Korea, Colombia and Panama to Congress, where he could count on a coalition of pro-free trade Republicans and Democrats to get them approved. Much of the opposition to those treaties came from the direction of lawmakers in his party representing the interests of trade unions and environmentalists. And by the end of his first term, as the American economy seemed to be heading slowly towards recovery, Mr Obama sounded even more bullish on trade liberalisation, suggesting that his plans to revive the American economy and make it more globally competitive vis-à-vis China and other economies can succeed only under a global trade system based on liberal rules. Indeed, during his last State of the Union address, Mr Obama was promoting an ambitious agenda - some would even describe it as "historic" - to advance trade liberalisation, pledging to launch negotiations to form two huge free-trade areas, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) with America's trade partners in the Pacific region and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), a free-trade agreement with the European Union. The TPP negotiations consist of Singapore, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, Peru, Chile, Mexico (and hopefully Japan), that altogether have a combined gross domestic product (GDP) of around US$11 trillion. And, according to estimates, the TPP could help grow the American economy by US$76 billion annually, while the TTIP could help increase the US GDP by US$1 trillion per year. The problem is that between these two major trade deals and Mr Obama's signature stands the US Congress where the balance of power between the two parties could create obstacles for him on the road to the TPP and the TTIP. And here lies the political-legislative paradox: Many of the Democrats who love the president also hate the two trade deals; and vice versa: Many of the Republicans who hate the Democratic president also love the free trade agreements he is proposing. In order to start getting things moving on Capitol Hill, Mr Obama would need to have this same lawmakers grant him the so-called Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) aka "fast-track". Under "fast-track", Congress agrees to give up some of its authority to conclude trade agreements and allows the president to be the chief player in the process. Hence, lawmakers hold a straight up or down vote on a trade agreement the president concludes and are not allowed to offer amendments. That basically ensures that Congress has to approve or reject the trade deal that the White House negotiates with another government and makes it impossible for the lawmakers to make any changes in the final agreement. But there is a catch. The TPA legislation provides for a framework under which the president negotiates an agreement. And the proponents of "fair trade" have insisted that they would not support granting the president a TPA unless he agrees to press for such goals as labour and environmental rules as well as commitments to help retrain workers whose jobs are lost as a result of free-trade deals, while Republican free traders tend to oppose including such requirements in the TPA. The Senate and the House of Representatives are scheduled to debate TPA legislation this month, and there are already some signs that "fair trade" proponents are not in a rush to support it. Even in the Senate where a large number of Republicans and Democrats are in favour of granting Mr Obama a "fast-track" authority, two leading have expressed reservations about the president's trade agenda, and especially about the negotiations over the TPP Democrats, Senator Sherrod Brown of Ohio and Senator Elizabeth Warren of Massachusetts,.

## Impact Internals

### TPA key to Global Trade

#### **Passing TPA would be a crucial signal of revitalized US trade leadership.**

Robert Zoellick 6/14/13 eleventh president of the World Bank, US trade representative 2001-2005 Payoff from the World Trade Agenda Peterson Institute for International Economics, Washington, DC June 14, 2013 http://www.piie.com/publications/papers/transcript-20130614.pdf

Robert Zoellick: Yeah. Well, I guess I’ll expand on some of the remarks I made at the close. Well sometimes people like big bang concepts; that it all gets done at once. My experience is that you try to get some wins, you kind of start to build momentum; you show that it’s real, but you need to combine it with, particularly in representing the United States, a broader strategy where you’re trying to go. You need to try to explain the types of interconnections that I was describing today. So I hope that Mike or his counterparts, as they pursue the elements the president has set out, include a global agenda as well as the TTIP and the TPP and frankly look for bilateral steps that they can use. As I’ve said, the strategic economic dialogue with China could have some opportunities here. But then they explain what they’re doing and explain to the world and frankly, this will require a little diplomacy, you could start to make some early moves that show that it’s real. So again, to give you sort of a historical comparison, after the breakdown in Cancun, those of you that are the scholars of this will recall that—I kind of use the story of the FT, a letter to all of the WTO people and a trip around the world, as sort of a symbolic way of trying to reframe the issue. So it’s a combination of substance and positioning, which you have to be in international politics. So the challenge is not just to get lost in the negotiating details, you have to know that, but you have to frame this. And then what I would look for ways on the agenda where I could show that we’re getting something done. Now one possibility is the trade promotion authority. That would show a great sense of momentum. Now it’ll be messy and everybody will want to throw everything into it and so on and so forth.But that’s in some ways a signaling system and if you get it done, it show—and I believe you can get it done. You’ve got more interest on this than a bipartisan fashion than the other items—that would show momentum. The points in this paper about the Bali meeting. People are skeptical but if the United States set out this strategy and then you started to get a couple of these things done in Bali, that would show that things can be done. What I’ve encountered is the world has lots of critics and analysts and naysayers and so and so forth, and that’s the way in which we have a live debate and they’re always going to be out there and most vocal and those who are a little bit wary of following, those that are a little cautious, those who don’t quite have the same political will, they’re going to step back until they see something happening, but I think if you start to move some of these issues globally, you can start to get some other allies.

#### TPA key to world trade.

Robinson 6/14/13 Peter Robinson is the president of the U.S. Council for International Business Payoff from the World Trade Agenda Peterson Institute for International Economics, Washington, DC June 14, 2013 http://www.piie.com/publications/papers/transcript-20130614.pdf

So we see the recommendations in this world trade agenda as entirely consistent with the broad business objectives for U.S. trade and investment policy that we are pursuing. It’s going to be important as we look to harvest what we can on the WTO side to also keep moving forward on the Trans-Pacific Partnership and TTIP as well as on possible bilateral investment treaties with China, India, and other key emerging countries. While also keeping in mind that global value chains really strengthen the economic case for advancing trade negotiations at the multilateral level since barriers between third countries whether upstream or downstream become just as important as barriers in direct trading partners and are best addressed together. And for all these to happen by the way, on the U.S. side, we obviously need trade promotion authority and that’s one thing that we’re working hard to push for along with our fellow business groups in Washington. So, again, welcome and thanks for coming. And I’ll hand it back to Fred to introduce Terry. Thanks.

#### Passing TPA is critical to the future viability of the WTO – which will collapse now.

Jeffrey Schott 6/14/13 Senior Fellow, Peterson Institute for International Economics Payoff from the World Trade Agenda

Peterson Institute for International Economics, Washington, DC

June 14, 2013 http://www.piie.com/publications/papers/transcript-20130614.pdf

Now, what are the prospects for Bali? Well, they’re not so good. Trade ministers are prone to accentuate the positive. But when APEC trade leaders met in Surabaya, Indonesia in April of this year, they admitted, and I need to quote this. This is what they said: “The negotiation as it stands now is not on course to lead to a successful outcome at the Ministerial Conference 9 in Bali.” And then even more ominously they said: “The continued viability of the WTO’s negotiating function is at serious risk.” So that’s what our trade leaders, our optimistic trade leaders are saying about the prospects for moving forward later this year in Bali. And it underscores the task that Terry and others have. And it has to be more than the business community, but as Fred said it has to be certainly pushed hard by the business community to just get the officials and the negotiators to recognize that there’s a lot at stake and a big window of opportunity to make progress, but a big cost if they don’t. Now, what are the reasons for the impasse? And this is something that goes beyond what we put in our study. It’s more of a postscript to our study to look at the task going forward. And there are a number of problems that beset the preparations for the Bali Ministerial. You can call them Bali aches if you like. Oh, yeah, I was wondering whether to say that, and obviously I shouldn’t have. The first is issue with linkages. These are tactical gambits that risk blocking agreement like similar moves blocked agreement on the overall DOHA agenda over the past 10 years. And the key problem going forward for Bali is linking what is called food security subsidies with the trade facilitation agreement. There are important issues with regard to food security. There are important issues with regard to agricultural subsidies. But they should not be used in a way that blocks the ability to get the big deliverable out of Bali. And negotiators are still tied up in knots on how to do that. The second problem regards imbalances. Each country has a different idea of what is a balanced accord. Now, the terminology is important. In the past, we talked in trade negotiations about reciprocity. Reciprocity is an ambiguous term, but it’s a lot clearer than talking about balanced because each country hastheir own idea of what balanced is and there’s no consistent standard to set it on. So the first imbalance derives from differences in how countries value the benefit of policy change, basically taking what’s going on now and changing what countries do in order to open up more opportunities from trade and investment and how they value the increase in policy predictability that comes when new obligations constrain the ability of governments to reverse liberalization and to add new protectionism. So those are important. How do you value those things? In fact, the appreciation of the value of those two aspects is sometimes not well understood. The second imbalance comes between the level of progress that is needed on market access across agriculture and manufacturing and services, and the progress on commitments to new rule-making obligations, which often also encompass reforms that result in improved market access. This is part of the problem with the duty-free, quota-free issue and the resistance to going to a 100 percent coverage of tariff lines in a number of countries. There needs to be progress both on the coverage of the tariff preferences for the least developed countries. But there also needs to be progress on the eligibility rules for qualifying for the preferential rates. I mean, there are some countries that provide a 100 percent duty-free, quota-free treatment for least developed countries, but those countries don’t get access to that market because the eligibility rules, the content requirements and the like, basically block them from access to those markets. So those two things have to be done. There has to be a greater liberalization of the eligibility requirements to make those LDC preferences meaningful. And third, there are leadership lapses. And this has been throughout the DOHA Round, so this is nothing new. The big players, developed and developing, need to put their chips on the table. For the U.S. and the EU, this means real constraints on farm supports and real new access for the exports of the least developed countries. These countries should be more responsive with regards to cuts of agricultural export subsidies—that’s one of our initiatives in our study. And indeed, there has been suggestions for 16 Bali that developing countries want the U.S. and Europe to commit to a 50 percent down payment on reductions of agricultural export subsidies, but that’s actually doable given the current climate of high commodity prices and should be acceptable if the deal included a snapback clause. But it seems to be resisted so far. And this is one area where the negotiators are being a bit too risk-averse. For China, it means dropping the charade that they are recently a ceded member to the WTO, and therefore, don’t have to do anymore. They need to do more. They need to commit to broader liberalization than other developing countries. And they have the ability to do that. For all the BRICs, it means advancing services negotiations as a means to unblock the negotiating impasse on agriculture and on NAMA. Now, this audience probably is focusing on, well, how the heck is the United States going to do in any of this. And it leads to the question of what about trade promotion authority. For the U.S., passage of new trade promotion authority would send a very positive signal that we were willing and able to make these commitments and follow through on them, and it should be done soon. And I was pleased that Mike Froman in these confirmation hearings gave the committee assurances that he would work closely with the Finance and Ways and Means Committee that are already doing preparatory work on new legislation. Now, soon in this context given legislative realities means that a bill should be either passed or at least well advanced before Bali. I think if there’s a clear sign that the Congress is moving forward and will enact trade promotion authority that this will make it easier for the U.S. negotiators to put together the type of deal that serves our broad interest and those of the trading system. But, passage of the farm bill could send exactly the opposite signal, at least the way it is being considered right now and if key Senate provisions are enacted. It’s interesting that legislators hardly take into consideration at all international trade negotiations when they put together a farm bill. And while they should deal with the concerns of their constituents, their constituents are operating in global markets. And it’s interesting that while there’s interesting cutting subsidies in the Congress, the subsidies that they’re considering cutting are the only ones that are actually legal under the WTO system. So they’re cutting the legal subsidies and proposing new subsidies that would, if not be illegal, would be actionable and considered trade distorting under the WTO. So this is a problem and for Bali, if Congress doesn’t act on the farm bill, that may be a positive thing. So in sum, I think what has come out of our study is that there are a lot of important things that should and can be done. A Bali deal is critical to rebuilding confidence in WTO negotiations. And simply put, officials need to demonstrate that WTO talks can produce results. That used to be why everyone went to Geneva during the GATT era. But there has been a great deal of skepticism in recent years that negotiators recognized the urgency of getting something done. And second, Bali needs to produce a solid down payment on a bigger WTO package that would be pulled together and accelerated negotiations post Bali.

### TPP/TTIP

#### TPA is key to TPP and TTIP negotiations

Needham 7/15 (Vicki Needham, Staff, The Hill, “Manufacturers press for fast-track authority, “ 7/15/13, <http://thehill.com/blogs/on-the-money/1005-trade/311111-manufacturers-press-for-fast-track-authority>)

Manufacturers pressed trade lawmakers on Monday for a renewal of trade promotion authority as U.S. officials work on several major global agreements. ¶ The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) sent a letter to members of the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance committees, as well as House and Senate leaders, arguing the importance of renewing fast-track authority that gives the Obama administration the ability to negotiate trade agreements with congressional priorities while, eventually, providing Congress an up-or-down vote when they reach that point. ¶ "Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) is essential to strike high-standard trade agreements that open markets and level the playing field for manufacturers," wrote Linda Dempsey, NAM's vice president of international economic affairs.¶ The authority expired in 2007 and would be crafted to focus on priorities in the U.S.-European Union trade talks, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and a services agreement in Europe, as well. ¶ "By granting authority to negotiate complex deals that Congress can approve or disapprove but not amend, TPA gives our trading partners the confidence in the United States to put their best offers on the table," Dempsey said. ¶ "It provides an effective oversight role for Congress, while also strengthening the hand of U.S. negotiators to get the best agreement possible."¶ U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman has said he is ready to engage with Congress on the legislation. ¶ While the authority isn't technically needed to begin or end trade talks, it does give Congress a way of framing the debate and influencing the agenda in conjunction with the White House.¶ Business groups have argued for most of this year that TPA is needed for U.S. officials to move ahead with trade deals that they anticipate will create jobs and bolster the economy here. ¶ NAM has put out a list of trade-talk priorities including eliminating tariffs and protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights.

### TTIP

#### TPA is key to TTIP – causes faster ratification and more effective neogitating

Tax News 7/16 “Global Trade - The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership,”7/16/2013, <http://www.tax-news.com/features/Global_Trade__The_Transatlantic_Trade_and_Investment_Partnership__570716.html>

Crucial to a successful negotiation and ratification of the TTIP from the US side of things could be the renewal of the Trade Promotion Authority (TPA). This piece of legislation, which expired on July 1, 2007, prevents Congress from amending or filibustering trade agreements - Congress is only permitted a straight 'yes' or 'no' vote on a trade deal - allowing the President to effectively fast track free trade agreements. US lawmakers, including Baucus, believe that only with the renewal of TPA will there be a positive outcome to the TTIP negotiations.¶ President Obama's Trade Policy Agenda 2013, presented in March 2013, indicated that it will work with Congress on the renewal of TPA, but there has been little in the way of concrete action to fulfil this pledge in the meantime. The process of nominating and confirming a new US Trade Representative probably hasn't helped matters - Froman has only just stepped into the role following predecessor Ron Kirk's decision to step down in January 2013. However, at his confirmation hearing in the Senate in June 2013, Froman said that he regarded TPA as a ''critical tool'' and assured he lawmakers that he would work with them to craft a new bill to renew this authority.¶ Without TPA, there could be a repeat of the convoluted process leading to the eventual ratification by the US of free trade agreements signed with Columbia, Panama and South Korea. The agreements with Colombia and Panama were signed back in 2006 and 2007, respectively, under the presidency of George W. Bush. However, a Democratic majority in Congress refused to ratify the deals until much more stringent labour rights and environmental protection (and, in the case of Panama, tax transparency) provisions were inserted into the texts. It took until 2011 for these agreements to be ratified. In the case of the South Korean FTA, the deal was held up until new agreements more favourable to the US auto industry were signed in 2011. Given the extensive trade relationship between the EU and US, similar snags are bound arise.

#### TPA is critical to negotiating the US-EU FTA

Sandler, Travis & Rosenberg, 6/18/13 P.A. (ST&R) is an international trade and customs law firm concentrating in assisting clients with the movement of goods, personnel, and ideas across international borders. | JUNE 18, 2013 We’ve got a T-TIP for you http://tradeandpolitics.strtrade.com/author/strsttas/

Earlier this week, President Obama, European Commission President Barroso and European Council President Van Rompuy, announced the launch of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership negotiations or “T-TIP”, also known as US-EU Free Trade Agreement. T-TIP will kick off the week of July 8 in Washington, D.C. and could be – according to British Prime Minister Cameron – “the biggest bilateral deal in history.”

That’s the good news. The bad news is that it could be tripped up by Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) wranglings. Almost as soon as the announcement was made, Congress repeated its calls for passing TPA. Senate Finance Ranking Member Hatch (R-UT) issued a statement saying, “[T-TIP] ultimately won’t matter unless [TPA] negotiations can be concluded and enacted into law.” On the other side of the Capitol, House Ways and Means Chair Dave Camp (R-MI) echoed that sentiment – “developing bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority is a vital and necessary tool to ensuring the success of these negotiations.” And this is from Members who support T-TIP negotiations.

### TPP

#### TPA creates strong leadership on trade needed for TPP

PATRICK CHRISTY April 5, 2013 (Patrick comes to FPI with experience in foreign policy and politics. Previously, Patrick served as Senior Policy Analyst for the Republican National Committee (RNC), focusing on energy, foreign affairs, and national security issues.) “Obama's Ambitious Trade Agenda” <http://www.usnews.com/opinion/blogs/world-report/2013/04/05/obama-should-prioritize-free-trade-agreements-with-europe-and-asia>

First, the Obama administration must genuinely lead on the trade agenda. Trade negotiations can be long, difficult and sometimes frustrating, even more so when they involve multiple countries. TPP negotiations are still behind schedule, despite President Obama's 2009 words of support for the TPP and 16 rounds of multilateral talks. Without strong and proactive U.S. leadership on trade, talks with the European Union could get bogged down as well. French trade minister Nicole Bricq is already urging negotiators to move at a slower pace. President Obama must make clear that these two pacts are key pillars of his second term agenda. Failure to do so risks endless delays and fewer economic opportunities – and jobs – for Americans. Second, lawmakers should use congressional oversight hearings, public statements, and even legislation to make clear to the Obama administration that these two trade pacts are top priorities. Despite political gridlock in Washington, trade enjoys broad support on Capitol Hill. For example, when President Obama finally submitted free-trade agreements with Colombia, Panama, and South Korea for congressional approval in 2011, lawmakers moved quickly to ensure their passage with bipartisan support. [See a collection of political cartoons on Congress.] Third, lawmakers should renew the White House's trade promotion authority (TPA). House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dave Camp has argued TPA would give the President "the tools to move more job-creating trade agreements." Previous "fast-track" authority – which expired in 2007 – had authorized the President to enter into trade agreements with foreign nations and required lawmakers vote on those agreements, without amendments, within 90 days of being submitted to Congress. However, Democrats in the House of Representatives changed the rule in April 2008 in order to block consideration of President Bush's free-trade agreement with Colombia, effectively shelving the agreement for the next three years. President Obama noted in his State of the Union address that free-trade deals with Europe and the Asia-Pacific are in America's economic and strategic interests. With Democrats and Republicans behind him, the White House should work quickly to ensure both agreements become reality.

#### TPA is critical to negotiating the TPP.

Mireya Solís, June 2013 “Endgame: Challenges for the United States in finalizing the TPP Negotiations,” Kokusai Mondai (International Affairs), No.622, June 2013

A lot is at stake, therefore, in the successful conclusion of the TPP. Spanning for three years now, the TPP talks have reached their most critical stage and U.S. leadership will be required to bring these negotiations to a fruitful conclusion. The TPP project has garnered a lot of attention for its no-exclusion mantra and its aim to tackle non-tariff barriers in uncharted areas. However, negotiating new rules on areas such as state-owned enterprises and intellectual property (to name a few) has not been easy and substantial gaps in the negotiating positions of participating countries persist. Moreover, the final shape of the market access commitments is unknown yet, and the TPP negotiations are now confronted with a critical issue: will some minimal exclusions be tolerated to give governments the necessary flexibility to appease domestic political pressures, and if so, can this be done without going down a slippery slope that compromises the level of ambition of the agreement? Finally, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) has undertaken the negotiation of a very complex trade agreement without enjoying Trade Promotion Authority (TPA), and the Obama administration is hard pressed to renew it to move forward the negotiations and to facilitate the process of Congressional ratification down the road.

#### TPP negotiations aren’t enough – TPA is critical to the TPP.

Cheong 7/11/2013 Inkyo Cheong is a professor at the Department of Economics of Inha University, Incheon, Republic of Korea. Negotiations for the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement: Evaluation and Implications for East Asian Regionalism No. 428 July 2013 Asian Development Bank Institute http://www.adbi.org/files/2013.07.11.wp428.trans.pacific.partnership.east.asian.regionalism.pdf

Even if the US participated in the TPP negotiations, diverse positions held across industries and

the political spectrum might delay ratification of the TPP by Congress. Above all, if the

negotiations are concluded without close consultations with Congressional leaders, this will lead

to a significantly controversial problem as long as Congress’ Trade Promotion Authority has not

been given to the administration, and Congress evokes its legal right to ask for correction of the

negotiated contents. Moreover, during the ratification process, serious political issues will

inevitably arise because of Viet Nam’s lack of human rights laws. The fact that the US is

currently implementing bilateral FTAs with Australia, Chile, and Singapore will not bring extra

economic gains to the country. These will also not force the Congress to ratify the TPP, even if

the negotiations are concluded (Cheong 2012).

The administration of US President Barack Obama adopted re-engagement with East Asia as

foreign policy, with the title of “Pivot to Asia”, placing substantial importance on geopolitical

factors of the TPP in coping with the rise of the PRC and the leadership of the PRC in East

Asian economic integration (Emmerson 2012). This point is found in several articles.18Claiming

the TPP to be the cornerstone for economic integration in Asia and the Pacific, the US invited

many countries—such as Australia, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Viet Nam,

and others—but not the PRC.19

17 Regarding this pessimistic viewpoint on the TPP, refer to Volberding (2010).

The intentional exclusion of the PRC from the TPP may not be

compatible with the interests of the US, since the US approach to the TPP would induce the PRC to speed up the PRC-centered regional bloc in East Asia.20 The Diplomat (2011), a

Japanese magazine, carried an article which gives three reasons why the US cannot effectively

isolate the PRC from East Asia. First, the PRC is too large to be contained. Second, the PRC is

one of the biggest regional players in economic terms, and East Asian countries have incentives

for closer links with the PRC. Third, a power balance in East Asia is preferred to a single power

in the region.21

The US Congress usually considers the economic effects or political considerations intensively

before it ratifies an FTA. The TPP does not seem to be plausible in an economic context and

also contains geopolitical implications. In summary, the present TPP is not very likely to be

positively assessed and passed by the present US Congress.

#### TPA will pass now and it’s key to TPP

Reuters 3/19 http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/03/19/us-usa-congress-trade-idUSBRE92I0QW20130319

(Reuters) - Senate Finance Committee Chairman Max Baucus said on Tuesday he hoped to pass legislation this year to boost the White House's ability to negotiate trade agreements, reviving a politically divisive measure that expired in 2007.¶ Acting U.S. Trade Representative Demetrios Marantis also said the administration was prepared to work with lawmakers to pass the bill known as "trade promotion authority," or TPA.¶ ¶ "We've heard your calls on this issue loud and clear and we're ready to begin our work," Marantis told Senator Orrin Hatch, the Finance Committee's top Republican, at a hearing on the White House's trade agenda.¶ President Barack Obama did not seek trade promotion authority during his first four years in office, frustrating Republicans and some Democrats like Baucus who favor an active agenda of trade negotiations.¶ The White House needs the bill now because it hopes to finish talks on the proposed "Trans-Pacific Partnership" trade deal with 10 other countries by year end.¶ It also plans to launch free trade negotiations with the 27-nation European Union in coming months.¶ "I take (the administration's new interest in the bill) as a sign of progress, but we have already wasted four years. TPA could have been done a long time ago. We can't afford to waste any more time," said Hatch of Utah.¶ The law is also known as "fast track" trade legislation because it allows the White House to submit trade deals to Congress for straight up-or-down votes without any amendments.¶ It is considered essential to assuring other countries that any deal they reach with U.S. trade negotiators won't be picked apart by lawmakers during the approval process.

### TPA key to Leadership/Democracy

#### TPA key for US leadership- fosters global democracy and peace

**Riley and Kim,** Jay Van Andel Senior Policy Analyst in Trade Policy and Senior Policy Analyst, Economic Freedom, **2013**

(Bryan and Anthony, “Advancing Trade Freedom: Key Objective of Trade Promotion Authority Renewal”, Heritage, April 16, <http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2013/04/advancing-trade-freedom-key-objective-of-trade-promotion-authority-renewal>, accessed on 7/9/13, BT)

Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) has been a critical tool for advancing free trade and spreading its benefits to a greater number of Americans. TPA, also known as “fast track” authority, is the legislative power Congress grants to the President to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements. Provided the President observes certain statutory obligations under TPA, Congress agrees to consider implementing those trade pacts without amending them.More than a decade has passed since TPA was last renewed in 2002, and its authority expired in 2007. Reinstituting TPA may well be the most important legislative action on trade for both Congress and the President in 2013 given the urgency of restoring America’s credibility in advancing open markets and securing greater benefits of two-way trade for Americans. As the case for timely reinstallation of an effective and practical TPA is stronger than ever, the quest for renewing TPA should be guided by principles that enhance trade freedom, a vital component of America’s economic freedom.Both House Ways and Means Committee chairman David Camp (R–MI) and Senate Finance Committee chairman Max Baucus (D–MT) have announced plans to pursue TPA legislation. However, many lawmakers have correctly pointed out that a proactive push from President Obama is critical, given that trade bills have been a thorny issue for many Democrats in recent years.Historically, it has been common practice, although not formally required, to have the President request that Congress provide renewed TPA. In fact, except for President Obama, every President since Franklin Roosevelt has either requested or received trade negotiating authority.[[1]](http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2013/04/advancing-trade-freedom-key-objective-of-trade-promotion-authority-renewal" \l "_edn1)After four years of informing Congress it would seek TPA at “the appropriate time,” early this year the Obama Administration finally indicated its interest in working with Congress to get TPA done. The President’s 2013 trade agenda offered the Administration’s most forward-leaning language yet, specifying that “to facilitate the conclusion, approval, and implementation of market-opening negotiating efforts, we will also work with Congress on Trade Promotion Authority.”[[2]](http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2013/04/advancing-trade-freedom-key-objective-of-trade-promotion-authority-renewal" \l "_edn2)In the 2002 Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act, Congress—whose role in formulating U.S. trade policy includes defining trade negotiation objectives—made it clear that[t]he expansion of international trade is vital to the national security of the United States. Trade is critical to the economic growth and strength of the United States and to its leadership in the world. Stable trading relationships promote security and prosperity.… Leadership by the United States in international trade fosters open markets, democracy, and peace throughout the world.[[3]](http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2013/04/advancing-trade-freedom-key-objective-of-trade-promotion-authority-renewal" \l "_edn3)The Obama Administration often seems to regard trade as a zero-sum game of capturing value that would otherwise go elsewhere. However, trade liberalization is about creating and adding value, capitalizing on competitive advantages, and further harnessing the power of freedom and choice. Trade has been an integral part of America’s extraordinary economic progress over the past decades. Since 1929, trade volume has increased from less than 9 percent of U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) to around 30 percent, while real U.S. GDP per person increased from $8,000 to more than $43,000.This progress faces continuing threats, mainly from special-interest groups that malign free trade in an attempt to seek protection from competition at the expense of everyone else. Some lawmakers have even viewed TPA legislation as a vehicle to address the perceived costs of free trade for the U.S. economy. However, using TPA renewal to redress the suspected costs of trade is an ill-advised idea. TPA is an instrument that not only enables America to secure increased access to overseas markets but also provides the unique opportunity for the U.S. to reduce its own barriers and advance economic freedom. Congress and the President can help the American economy by removing barriers that limit its competitiveness. With open trade and investment ensured, the interplay of low tax rates and efficient regulations could effectively enhance America’s economic freedom. Entangling TPA with a protectionist agenda, on the other hand, would not serve America’s interests in the global market.

### Key to jobs/manufacturing

#### Free Trade key to the economy- imports create jobs

**Riley and Kim,** Jay Van Andel Senior Policy Analyst in Trade Policy and Senior Policy Analyst, Economic Freedom, **2013**

(Bryan and Anthony, “Advancing Trade Freedom: Key Objective of Trade Promotion Authority Renewal”, Heritage, April 16, <http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2013/04/advancing-trade-freedom-key-objective-of-trade-promotion-authority-renewal>, accessed on 7/9/13, BT)

The TPA renewal debate in Congress should reflect the fact that both exports and imports are job-supporting activities. In other words, the debate should focus on how to deliver greater trade freedom to Americans that advances the benefits of trade in both directions.It is a common misperception that importing goods to America comes at the cost of American jobs. In fact, imports contribute to job creation on a large scale. The increased economic activity associated with every stage of the import process helps support millions of jobs in the U.S. As shown by a recent Heritage Foundation study, for instance, over half a million American jobs—in fields such as transportation, wholesale, retail, construction, and finance—are supported by imports of clothes and toys from China alone.[[4]](http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2013/04/advancing-trade-freedom-key-objective-of-trade-promotion-authority-renewal" \l "_edn4)Highlighting the dynamic and value-adding role played by imports in the U.S. economy, an empirical analysis published in the *Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review* presents strong evidence that “policies to bolster exports at the expense of imports would significantly harm U.S. manufacturing,” adding that “imports have played a critical positive role in boosting manufacturing output in the United States—much more so, in fact, than exports.”[[5]](http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2013/04/advancing-trade-freedom-key-objective-of-trade-promotion-authority-renewal" \l "_edn5) Indeed, intermediate goods imports and capital goods imports are the lifeblood of U.S. manufacturing. Without them, manufacturing output is impossible.

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### No pass

TPA won’t pass – the tax bill will block.

Inside U.S. Trade June 28, 2013 Finance Eyes July Hearing To Keep Momentum Going On Fast-Track Bill

In addition, Baucus has made tax reform his priority issue, and hopes to have a committee markup in October and a Senate floor vote in November, according to sources familiar with the tax bill deliberations. With the focus on tax reform legislation, the principals on the committee will have little time to focus on fast-track legislation, sources said. Against that backdrop, a Finance hearing on fast-track could help to keep at least some level of attention on the issue, even if renewal of fast track may not occur until Congress is forced to deal with the expiration of Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) at the end of the year, sources said. Fast track and TAA are politically linked in the minds of many members of Congress, and Baucus has said that he wants to renew both fast track and TAA.

#### GOP opposition will block TPA.

Harar 7/4/13 The Business Times Singapore leon hadar; Washington Correspondent July 4, 2013 Thursday TPP opponents in US gain momentum; The Tea-Party contingency among GOP lawmakers in House may spell trouble for Obama's trade liberalisation agenda Lexis

But the main battles over the TPA legislation and over trade policy, in general, are expected to take place in the Republican-controlled House where lawmakers from both parties tend to project more populist and protectionist sentiment than their colleagues in the Senate. Free-market positions While Republicans in the House tended to be more inclined support free-market positions and, by extension, free trade policies, than Democratic lawmakers, the large Tea-Party contingency among GOP lawmakers in the House may spell trouble for Obama's plan. More specifically, many of the anti-Obama Republicans may not be willing to cede to the hated White House their authority on trade policy for the TPA. That could hurt the liberalisation agenda that many of them support by sabotaging the chances of getting the TPP and the TTIP approved. It would also prevent President Obama from becoming one of the nation's great trade policy presidents. Be warned: it's going to be a rough road for trade deals.

#### TPA won’t pass – Democratic opposition and NSA scandals.

USNEWS.com 7/8/13 July 8, 2013 Monday The Big Problems in Obama's Big Trade Deals Lexis

Recall that Obama was against this a few years ago: According to Barack Obama on the campaign trail, "We will not negotiate bilateral trade agreements that stop the government from protecting the environment, food safety, or the health of its citizens; give greater rights to foreign investors than to U.S. investors; require the privatization of our vital public services; or prevent developing country governments from adopting humanitarian licensing policies to improve access to life-saving medications." U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman will be asking Congress for fast-track authority to move forward these investor-state provisions within any forthcoming trade agreements. Two-thirds of the Democratic freshman class in the House of Representative came out opposing it. Fast-track means little Congressional oversight, hardly the appropriate pursuit for a president who's already having transparency problems on the National Security Agency and Internal Revenue Service fronts. What's needed going forward, then, on both TPP and TTIP, is more oversight and accountability by both Congress and the constituents they represent.

#### No pass – the GOP will join with democrats opposing trade.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette 6/22/13 June 22, 2013 Saturday SOONER EDITION GO SLOWER ON FREE TRADE Lexis

Should the administration ask Congress to restore fast-track authority, Republicans will face a fascinating conundrum. GOP legislators frequently, and falsely, accuse the president of usurping all manner of powers. If enacted, however, fast-track would be a genuine usurpation of powers, as the Constitution stipulates that Congress shall have the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations." Despite the Founders' pronouncement, U.S. big business -- the GOP's main funding source -- has overwhelmingly preferred to vest that power in the president. A vote on fast-track would force the GOP to choose between the fundamental interests of its funding base and its own irresistible impulse to thwart the president at every turn. Whatever their motivation, enough Republicans may join Democrats like Mr. Brown who want to open up trade negotiations to a wider range of interests than multinational corporations, to create a trade regime in which the American people actually matter.

#### Partisanship will block TPA.

Washingtonpost.com June 22, 2013 Saturday 8:13 PM EST Inheriting a complex trade agenda Lexis

Making it happen, however, means landing those agreements not just with trading partners but with a U.S. Congress that has become fractured to the point of stalemate and in an environment where extended high unemployment has produced skepticism about whether free trade produces more jobs than it destroys. Froman's nomination to the trade post was widely applauded in the business community and easily cleared the Senate. But a coalition of new House Democrats said this month it would oppose giving Obama new "fast track" authority to amend trade agreements - instead approved only by a yes-or-no congressional vote - because of concerns about "jobs sent offshore because of unfair trade agreements." Approval of fast-track legislation is considered necessary for future trade agreements to get through Congress since it insulates them from delaying tactics or amendments that would have to be negotiated with other nations. Froman said the administration has "no particular deadline in mind" for introducing a fast-track law. But he said it remains committed to finishing the transpacific partnership talks by the end of this year and concluding a trans-atlantic agreement in 2014.

#### No momentum for TPA.

Inside U.S. Trade 5/ 31/ 2013 Congressional Efforts To Craft Joint TPA Bill Unlikely To Meet June Target Factiva

One observer also said there is currently no driving force that would propel Congress to pass such a broader bill. Levin views the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 -- which authorized TPA but also included a host of other measures -- as a model, but this observer said the 1988 legislation was passed at a time when the U.S. was alarmed about losing its economic leadership to Japan. There is no similar perceived threat now, this observer said.

Congressional Efforts To Craft Joint TPA Bill Unlikely To Meet June Target

650 words

31 May 2013

Inside U.S. Trade

Factiva

Several observers speculated that leaders in Congress may be able to introduce TPA legislation so that it could be considered in the committee before the August recess. But to meet even this timeline, one source said, leaders may still have to agree on fairly general language in the new legislation in order to "paper over" their differences on the toughest issues.

#### No TPA TAA compromise.

Inside US Trade 5/31/13 Congressional Efforts To Craft Joint TPA Bill Unlikely To Meet June Target 650 words 31 May 2013 Inside U.S. Trade Factiva

In addition to the "May 10" issues, it is still unclear whether a new TPA bill would also provide for the renewal of Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA). The future of that program, which is slated to expire this year and is supported by Baucus, is somewhat in doubt after the White House came out in support of folding it into a larger program that would provide assistance for all displaced workers, not just those displaced due to trade (Inside U.S. Trade, April 12).

Observers also continue to believe that Levin will ultimately not be able to support the TPA bill that will ultimately emerge from the process, even though his office is involved in the ongoing discussions (Inside U.S. Trade, May 3).

Levin wants to renew TPA in the context of a larger "competitiveness" bill that would address issues such as global trade imbalances and ways to share the benefits of trade more broadly.

But that broader approach has gained little traction with staff for Baucus, Hatch and Ways and Means Chairman Dave Camp (R-MI).

### Not on Obama’s agenda

#### Obama isn’t pushing for TPA – there’s no bill.

IBEC 7/5/13 The Irish Business and Employers Confederation “Renewal of the Trade Promotion Authority is still awaited” IBEC Quarterly US monitor https://www.ibec.ie/IBEC/Publications.nsf/vPages/US\_Quarterly\_Monitor~us-quarterly-monitor---july-2013-05-07-2013/$File/IBEC%20US%20Quarterly%20Monitor%20Jul%202013.pdf

At his confirmation hearing before the Senate Finance Committee, U.S. Trade Representative Mike Froman said President Obama is asking that TPA be renewed “as soon as possible.” Committee leaders appeared to take that statement as a formal request, but no TPA bill has yet been introduced. In the House, Republican leaders on trade issues also support a TPA renewal but according to an Inside US Trade article there is growing opposition among Democrats concerned about delegating to the president the constitutional authority of Congress to regulate foreign trade

#### No chance of TPA getting to congress anytime soon.

Inside U.S. Trade June 28, 2013 Finance Eyes July Hearing To Keep Momentum Going On Fast-Track Bill

The Senate Finance Committee is considering holding a July hearing to discuss renewal of "fast-track" trade negotiating authority in order to keep momentum moving forward on the issue, even though there appears to be little chance that actual legislation will start making its way through the Senate anytime soon, sources said.

Staff members have discussed July 11 as a possible date for when such a hearing could take place. Finance Committee Chairman Max Baucus (D-MT) has said that developing a new fast-track bill is a priority for him this year, but it seems unlikely that he will make his stated goal of introducing legislation by the end of this month.

For one thing, staff members are still working through the details of a new bill, and there are many sensitive areas where it will take time to work out compromises, sources said.

### PC Not True

#### Political capital isn’t relevant in the current Congress – both Obama and the Republican House majority are too weak to muscle anything through – only compromise and horse trades matter

Berman 7/15 (Russell Berman, Staff, the Hill, “Weak vs. weaker: Obama, Boehner struggle for leverage,” 7/15/13

http://thehill.com/homenews/house/310895-weak-vs-weaker-both-obama-boehner-struggle-to-gain-leverage#ixzz2ZEBJQ0XN )

President Obama and the House GOP will fight over immigration, spending and debt this fall, but it will be a battle of the weak versus the weak.¶ Obama’s post-election momentum is gone and the deeply divided Republican majority has struggled to pass any consequential legislation.¶ In Washington, a place obsessed by who is up and who is down, today’s answer is that everyone is down. Both sides are searching desperately and in vain for leverage.¶ Lawmakers say this equal feebleness will tighten the legislative gridlock that has gripped the Capitol since early in Obama’s first term. The president’s approval ratings have dipped into the 40s and Speaker John Boehner (R-Ohio) has proved unable to control his majority, which is dominated by conservatives with few incentives to compromise.¶ “You’ve got to have strength to bargain, and we’re better served, no question, by a strong Speaker,” said Rep. Tom Cole (R-Okla.), a senior Boehner ally. “Our conference is, but I think the process is, too. I think the same thing is true with the president.”¶ The dynamic represents a new twist on familiar fiscal fights. When House Republicans and Obama jousted over the budget in 2011, the GOP was ascendant, having just captured the House majority. But Obama regained the upper hand a year-and-a-half later with a reelection win that allowed him to dictate the terms of the fiscal cliff showdown.¶ His failure to win tighter gun controls and a series of controversies undermining public trust in his administration have ended Obama’s honeymoon, however, and threaten the only major agenda item that had momentum: immigration reform.¶ “You have a Congress that has different ideas and clearly a very weakened and sometimes an even confused president,” said Rep. Mario Diaz-Balart (Fla.), a House Republican pushing for an immigration overhaul. “So how can we get major things done?¶ “I ultimately think and am hopeful that the things that really have to get done will get done, that there will be a majority that can still work together, even across party lines,” he said. “But that remains to be seen.”

### Winners Win (Awesome)

#### A small loss is key to breaking GOP unity – if they can keep momentum up, they’ll continue to obstruct the majority in the House

Berman 7/15 (Russell Berman, Staff, the Hill, “Weak vs. weaker: Obama, Boehner struggle for leverage,” 7/15/13

http://thehill.com/homenews/house/310895-weak-vs-weaker-both-obama-boehner-struggle-to-gain-leverage#ixzz2ZEBJQ0XN )

Julian Zelizer, a political scientist at Princeton University, says it is not surprising both parties are weak during the second presidential term but policy compromises are nevertheless possible.¶ During President Clinton’s second term, welfare reform and a deficit reduction plan emerged even though neither party had momentum.¶ “Sometimes deals come out of weakness, because lawmakers have given into the idea that they’ve lost and they want to take the issue off the table,” Zelizer said. “Republicans in the Senate basically gave up on immigration; they’re conceding that issue. We’ve seen Obama concede on the budget issue many times.¶ “I could see a deal coming out of someone acknowledging they’ve lost,” he added. “You just need one side to feel a little bit weaker.”¶ Democrats are frustrated by what they say is House Republican imperviousness to broad national support for some policies. Time and again, they appeal in public statements to Boehner to abandon his conservative wing which, in their view, is tying his hands and thwarting solutions to the nation’s biggest challenges.¶ “If you took away party labels, there is a majority, a healthy majority in this body, that would pass immigration reform, that would pass the debt ceiling, would pass a budget without shutting down the government,” Rep. Gerry Connolly (D-Va.) said. ¶ “If you allow that majority to work its will, this gridlock ends,” he continued. “But it will cost Speaker Boehner, almost certainly, his speakership.”¶ Democrats like Connolly blame the gerrymandering of congressional districts for creating what he called an “unpopularly elected” Republican majority that is “in power under protest,” having held the House despite losing the national vote to Democrats.¶ “I think Democrats have some leverage in this, in that they know and the Republicans know that actually, we got 1.5 million more votes than they did in the House elections, and that as a matter of fact, if we had neutrally drawn districts, we’d be in the majority,” Connolly said.¶ Republicans see it differently. ¶ Cole acknowledged that intraparty divisions had weakened the House GOP. Fissures were exposed this year in votes on the fiscal cliff and Hurricane Sandy relief funding, and more recently when the leadership failed in its first attempt to pass a farm bill. ¶ The key to a resurgence, Cole said, is winning incremental victories that would boost party unity. The leadership scraped together the votes for a revised farm bill last week, and the GOP is nearing a victory in a skirmish over student loan rates with Senate Democrats, he noted.¶ “We need to put some wins together,” Cole said. “It’s amazing when you start doing that and people see that sticking together leads to better results. Then they start wanting to be part of the team as opposed to throwing rocks at the team.”